

EXCHANGE:  
Closing Quotations—  
T.T. London 2a. 44d.  
On Demand 2a. 4.13-16d.

# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR  
Barometer 29.72

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

Copyright 1917, by the Proprietor

May 9, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 69 2 p.m. 76  
Humidity . . . . 89 . . . . 80

May 9, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 79  
Humidity . . . . 89 . . . . 69

7649 日九月三

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1917.

三拜禮 九月五英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.  
\$36 PER ANNUM.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

### THE BATTLES IN THE WEST.

Mutual Raids Reported.

London, May 7.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—German artillery is active, particularly between Fresnoy and Loos. We successfully conducted a night raid at Neuve Chapelle and Fauchescourt.

An enemy raid, north-east of Armentières, was driven off after a hand-to-hand fight. Another raid, south of Armentières, was repulsed.

Events on the French Front.

London, May 8.  
A French communiqué states:—There has been considerable artillery between the Somme and the Oise.

The enemy counter-attacked during the night to the east of Vaux Aillon and on Chemin des Dames in the direction of Pantheon and Cerny. Our fire smashed all the German attempts.

The artillery struggle was occasionally violent farther east, on the Vauclerc plateau, and in the Craonne district. A coup de main carried the enemy centre of resistance to the north of Vauclerc plateau, ninety prisoners being taken.

Fruitless German attempts to regain a footing in the trenches which we recaptured yesterday, to the north-west of Rheims and to the south of Berry au Bac, led to a sharp fight, ending to our advantage. We took 120 prisoners here.

Yesterday we captured a redoubt to the north-west of Prose.

We repulsed a strong German attack on the crest at Teton, to the north-east of Mont Haut, inflicting heavy enemy losses and taking prisoners.

For Enemy Consumption.

London, May 8.  
A German official wireless message states:—We heavily repulsed attacks at Reux and also between Fontaines and Rencourt.

As the result of fighting at Baillecourt, the enemy retained possession of the south-eastern boundary.

We stormed Fresnoy, taking 200 prisoners. British attempts to recapture failed.

Costly French attacks failed against the heights between Hartbeis and Craonne.

Attacks from Vaux Aillon and Corbeny failed, except to the west of Craonne.

The enemy on Monday lost twenty aeroplanes, and, during April, 362. We lost 74. Our air forces are fighting at the zenith of their capacity.

NEW NAVAL WAR STAFF.

Its Constitution Virtually Settled.

London, May 8.  
The Times says that the main lines of the constitution of the new Naval War Staff are virtually settled. It is understood that Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, as Chief of the Staff, is freed of all administrative detail in order to give his undivided attention to questions of policy and strategy, assisted by the Director of Operations, and the Director of Intelligence, and that organisers who have made their mark outside the Service, as well as inside, will be called in.

### THE ANGLO-FRENCH CONFERENCE.

British Members Return.

London, May 8.  
Mr. Lloyd George, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe and General Sir William Robertson have returned to London. It is understood that they are completely satisfied with the results of the Paris Conference, which was devoted almost exclusively to military and naval matters. Measures were adopted to secure both unity of action and unity of aim.

### AMERICA'S PARTICIPATION.

Men for Service in France.

London, May 8.  
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that nine regiments of Engineers have been ordered to be raised for duty on communications in France as soon as possible, in addition to the forces contemplated in the Government's Army plans.

In New York 180,000 have already been recruited by Colonel Roosevelt for service in France, largely composed of substantial business and professional men of from 25 to 50 years, who are self-supporting. These include Mr. Bacon, ex-Minister of War, and Mr. Stimson.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING.

London, May 8.  
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that Mr. Rudyard Kipling has visited the Italian front.

### STATE PURCHASE OF THE "TRADE."

London, May 8.  
The Times says that the Government has adopted the principle of State purchase of the liquor trade.

### ACTIVITY IN MACEDONIA.

London, May 8.  
A German official wireless message states:—The Austrians and Turks repulsed advances between Ochrida and Lake Prespa. The Germans and Bulgarians repulsed attacks on a front of seven kilometres on the Cerne salient. Further French, Russian and Italian attacks were repulsed.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

### HOPES OF PEACE.

German Hope of an "Agreeable Event".

London, May 8.

The Leklanser, which is a semi-official organ, attributes the postponement of the Chancellor's speech to the possibility of the imminence of an agreeable political event, facilitating his task towards peace.

The German newspapers are generally impatient at the delay, especially in view of the growing isolation of the Central Powers. They point out that last week was a bad week in this respect; Guatemala, Bolivia, and Hayti breaking off or threatening to break off relations. While it is admitted that such events are relatively small, it is emphasised that they mean considerable loss of property and prestige, not to speak of the increased post-war economic difficulties.

There are apparently still great hopes of a separate peace with Russia.

Vorwärts thinks that if Herr von Bethmann Hollweg boldly and frankly renounced conquest, even the United States might incline to peace.

German Socialists' Terms.

London, May 8.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that a meeting of the Executive of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, at Borberg, representing the Labour parties of Scandinavia, has transmitted the peace terms proposed by the German Socialist Party majority group, namely:—The right of freedom in national development; compulsory arbitration in future international disputes; restitution by Germany of the occupied territories; a plebiscite in Russian Poland on the question of independence of German or Russian annexation; the restoration of the independence of Belgium, Serbia and Rumania; the restoration to Bulgaria of the Bulgarian districts in Macedonia; the restoration of the Balkan states to the Balkans; and an amicable rectification of the Lorraine frontier.

The minority group of Socialists propose more liberal terms. The Executive has promised early discussion.

American Labourites Speak Out.

London, May 8.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the Federation of Labour's telegram to Russia, mentioned yesterday, is a striking document. It protests that the pro-Kaiser Socialist demand of "No annexation" is a trick to compel the oppressed non-German peoples to remain under the domination of Prussia, Austria and Turkey. It says that there must be no forcible annexations, but that every people must be free to choose allegiance. It continues:—"We are of the opinion that the only way the German people can speedily terminate war is to force the abdication of the Hohenzollerns and the Habsburgs. Therefore, German Socialists must cease their underground intrigues to secure an abortive peace by calling pretended international conferences."

THE AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

Final Results Favour Mr. Hughes.

London, May 7.

The following are the final results of the Commonwealth elections:—

House of Representatives:—Liberals, 25; Hughes supporters, 15; Labour, 25.

The Senate:—Liberals, 10; Hughes supporters, 13; and Labour,

13. Mr. Hughes' National Coalition Ministry has thus majorities of twenty-five and ten in the House of Representatives and the Senate respectively over the Labourites.

### THE FOOD PROBLEM.

Rationing—If Necessary.

London, May 8.

In the House of Lords, Lord Devonport, speaking on the food question, said meatless days were being abolished in consequence of increased consumption and less plentiful substitutes. It was anticipated that the supplies of breadstuffs would suffice until the new harvest if the people would respond to the appeal to consume less and the submarine activity did not exceed all reasonable likelihood. The supplies of fat in 1917 up to the present were better than in 1916. He stated that a system of rationing and organising, in order to secure equality of supply among all classes would be introduced if submarineism necessitated it. He foreshadowed the possibility of further increasing the extraction of flour from wheat, and augmenting the mixture with a larger proportion of other cereals than at present. The consumption of bread was not yet sufficiently reduced. He indicated the introduction of measures to prevent exploitation of the prices of foodstuffs.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, May 8.

A Russian communiqué states: Near Vladimirovsk, south of Zubrilov, after intense fire by miners and bomb-thrown, the enemy, a company strong, attacked and were driven back by our artillery and rifle fire. On the Katerava-Borodino front there was an intense bombardment. A German aeroplane was brought down near Gungunova.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

### THE WESTERN STRUGGLE.

Enemy Forces Destroyed.

London, May 7.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy in considerable forces this afternoon launched a third counter-attack on our new positions southward of Souchez river. The first wave reached the slope fronting the trenches where it was destroyed by rifle fire and machine gun fire. The supporting waves were caught by our artillery barrage and broken up. No German reached the trenches. A strong body of the enemy was caught in the open in the vicinity of Baillecourt by artillery and machine guns and suffered heavy casualties. Six German aeroplanes were brought down on Sunday and another driven down. Three of ours are missing.

British Attacks.

London, May 7.

A wireless German official message says: British attacks at Rœux and between Frontainville and Rencourt were repulsed sanguinely. Fighting continues at Baillecourt. Strong French attacks on both sides of Craonne failed.

### New German Regiments Suffer Heavily

London, May 8.

A French communiqué says: During the day the enemy did not renew its attempts north of Laffaux Mill and against Chemin-des-Dames. The artillery duel continued furiously in the direction of Hertibise and the Craonne sector, where the troops consolidated positions on the California plateau. According to the statements of prisoners on this part of the front four fresh regiments participating in fruitless attacks yesterday evening on this plateau suffered very heavy losses. North-west of Rheims, we appreciably extended our positions south of Sapignel, taking 100 prisoners including two officers.

200,000 German Casualties.

London, May 8.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says that reports from Champagne show that Hindenburg has been forced to utilise every available man in the trenches in Champagne and Artois. Two-thirds of the German Army are now in France, namely, one hundred and forty-three divisions. Hindenburg's reserve was forty-four divisions, approximately 450,000, and already thirty-three reserve divisions have been engaged, half of which have been withdrawn to reform on account of losses. The German casualties in France in April totalled 200,000.

### Huge Forces Arrayed against British.

London, May 8.

A telegram from Paris says that nearly half of the German forces on the Western front are opposed to the British, though the latter's line is one-third the length of the French line.

### VENIZELISTS IN ACTION.

London, May 8.

A French Macedonian communiqué says that in the region of Ljumica an attack by French and Venizelist contingents enabled us to occupy advanced enemy positions on a five kilometre front. A Bulgarian counter-attack was repulsed by the Venizelists, who took prisoners. In both actions the Venizelists behaved brilliantly.

### GERMANY'S FOODSTUFFS.

Socialist Deputy and a Recent Inventory.

Copenhagen, March 28.

The result of the recent stock-taking of the grain, potatoes, and other foodstuffs on hand in Germany was so unfavourable as to cause general apprehension, according to the Berlin Vorwärts, which quotes remarks made before the Reichstag Committee on Food by the Socialist Deputy Ebert. Vorwärts is the only Berlin paper which carries an account of the proceedings before the committee.

According to this report, Deputy Ebert said that an inventory showed that the 1916 yield of bread grains was only 500,000 tons, or fifteen pounds per capita, above the 1915 harvest, a harvest which had been regarded as almost calamitous. Earlier reports on the 1916 harvest had described it as good, and a rationing scheme was based on an estimated excess of 1,000 tons. The reduction in the visible supply by one-half explains the cut in the bread ration which was announced by the authorities as soon as the results of the census were in hand.

Notwithstanding all the experience the food administration authorities had gained and the knowledge of conditions they had acquired, the supplies, Herr von Bataki said, had been too highly inflated, but the seriousness of the situation did not justify either sharp criticism or Utopian proposals. The supplies of pigs were not sufficient to permit the slaughter of the number which strict necessity required, and therefore the reserves of cattle would have to be drawn upon considerably.

Increased production was impossible, owing to the lack of labour, leaving out of consideration the enormous difficulties of transportation. In any case it was impossible to live without potatoes and bread, and the agriculturists must be made fully aware of their obligations.

Deputy Ebert added that a similar deficit apparently existed in other food products, and declared that part of the missing foodstuff had undoubtedly van-

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, May 7.  
Silver quoted at 37.15-16; rather more offering. The market is quiet.

### FOUR MONTHS AT KRUPP'S.

An Interesting Experience.

Someone who has just spent four months in the Krupp factory gives his impressions to the Matin.

He states: Three hundred thousand workers, of whom about 60,000 are women, marshalled in gangs on day and night shifts, sweat blood and water in order that the Emperor shall not lack projectiles. All these people with the solitary exception of the women, have been impressed by the military authority.

The ages of the men are from eighteen to forty-six years, and they are all told off for the manufacture of munitions. It is the same with the specialists above the age of forty-six and up to fifty.

The salaries paid them for working thus from six o'clock in the morning to six in the evening for the day shift, and from six in the evening to six in the morning for the night shift, vary between eight and fifteen marks a day. The women however, never get more than five marks.

This daily salary, which in the eyes of some, may appear a big one, has only the real and maximum value of five French francs, so much has the cost of living gone up. The discipline is in every way like that of the strictest Pomeranian regiments, and the least delay is severely punished. Any lapse of duty entails being sent back to the front.

At Essen there is a special war council for the Krupp workers. What particularly struck me was that, side by side with the phenomenal intensive production of shells generally used in warfare in the open country, such as the 77, 105, 120, 150, and 210, they were, above all, speeding up the manufacture of 420 mm. guns and projectiles.

In the month of May, 1916, Krupp was constructing simultaneously seven howitzers of 420 millimetres. As it takes, on the average, from six to eight months to make this kind of gun, these should have been ready in the month of February.

In the opinion of the head of the workshop, Krupp alone now turns out 200,000 shells of every calibre a day, without counting the manufacture of artillery cannon.—Exchange.

### DON'T FORGET.

&lt;p



## GENERAL NEWS.

iron from Tarawaki Iron Sand. According to the British Trade Commissioner in New Zealand works are being erected at New Plymouth, in the North Island, by a recently-formed company, for producing iron from the Tarawaki iron sand. The first furnace to be installed can deal with 70 tons of the sand weekly, but plans have been drawn up for the erection at a later date of another with a weekly capacity of 200 tons of the sand. On the basis of experiment and of actual practice, it is claimed that pig iron can be made at a cost not exceeding \$3 a ton.

## Not Wanted.

The North Somerset Liberal Association, at a private meeting, adopted a resolution thanking Mr. Joseph King, M.P., for his services, but asking him in the interest of the party not to seek re-election. An amendment was proposed requesting him to resign immediately, but this was withdrawn on Mr. King announcing that he was prepared to acquiesce in the resolution, but if the amendment were adopted, he pointed out that he was not compelled to resign, and if he did so he should fight again. A further resolution was adopted instructing the executive committee to select suitable candidates and submit names to the general meeting. Mr. King expressed his willingness to support the new candidate.

## A Remarkable Escape.

A Town in Kent, March 17.—The majority of the inhabitants were surprised to learn when they rose this morning that the town had been bombed from the sea shortly before 1 o'clock. In the short space of three minutes during which the town was under fire about nine shells fell. A remarkable escape was experienced by the wife of a soldier serving in Egypt, and her baby girl, aged two years. Her home is now practically in ruins, and the bedroom in which she and the baby would in the ordinary course of events have been sleeping was wrecked by the fall of the roof and ceiling, through which a shell crashed. The woman had had a presentiment the previous evening, and was eventually persuaded by her next-door neighbour to spend the night with her. It was the first time for 18 months that she had slept away from home. The neighbour's house, though only divided from the wrecked dwelling by a party wall, was undamaged, and the two women and their children escaped uninjured.

## Dutch Pro-Ally Editor Sentenced.

Amsterdam, March 14.—M. Schroeder, editor of the *Telegraaf*, was condemned to-day to three months' imprisonment for an article, published on June 16, 1915, containing the words, "In Central Europe there is a group of conscienceless scoundrels who caused the war." This case has been heard five times. M. Schroeder was at first acquitted, but the case went from Court to Court till it reached the Supreme Court at The Hague a fortnight ago. The Procureur-General said that the *Telegraaf* had pursued a course of persistent provocation and irritation of Germany. M. Schroeder stated that by "scoundrels in Central Europe" he meant the representatives of Prussian militarism. The Procureur-General said that the defendant had previously stated that he meant the Junker Party, and characterised this as an evasion. Militarism had nothing to do with a desire for violent action. The Entente's war expenditure before the war exceeded that of the Central Powers. M. Schroeder's article had been directed against German power and the German Government. Counsel also referred, as evidence of the *Telegraaf*'s policy, to M. Raemacker's cartoon of the Kaiser. He declared that the time was not yet ripe for judgment concerning the causes of the war, and he asked that M. Schroeder be imprisoned for four months for impugning Holland's neutrality. The German Press prominently reprinted the Procureur-General's defence of militarism and his attack on the *Telegraaf*.

For the best Meals, Refreshments, Bread, Cakes and Confectionery—at before-the-war prices—ALEXANDRA CAFE.

## NOTICE.

## VICTROLA

The Entertainer  
that never fails.



The Victrola alone can satisfy  
every musical taste.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

## MOOTRIE'S



N. LAZARUS,  
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

THE ONLY  
EUROPEAN OPTICIAN  
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

N. LAZARUS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN  
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON,  
15, Morrison Hill Road.

## GENERAL NEWS.

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

**A Dramatic Incident.**  
Sydney, March 15.—A dramatic incident occurred to-day in the Senate. Mr. Gardiner was charging the followers of Mr. Hughes with deserting the party machine in order to save their places, when Mr. Guthrie rose. Holding a letter which he had just opened, he said, "This is why we left. My son has been killed in the war." Mr. Gardiner offered his sympathy to Mr. Guthrie, who broke down and left the Chamber.

By Order,  
E. DES VŒUX,  
Secretary,  
Hongkong, 4th May, 1917.

## "Compulsion Parade" In Calcutta.

Calcutta, April 11: The first "Compulsion Parade" was held on the *maidan* this morning when about 3,000 men of all ages, sizes, shapes and colours stood about in the sun for an hour, while the roll was called and allotments to various volunteer regiments were made. General Strange rode up and down the lines, spotting ex-soldiers; and he dismissed two or three men himself as obviously unfit for duty. Apparently compulsion drills are to be carried out as specified.

## An Interesting Application.

In the Cammeyer Division, Dablio, before Mr. Justice Burton Mr. Harrison, K.C. on behalf of Lord Bangor the tenant for life of the Bangor estates, applied for an order for liberty to sell an oil painting of Lady Arabella Ward, which is ascribed to Romney (1789). Counsel said that the purchaser was Mr. G. Stanley Sedgwick, of Fifth Avenue, New York, and the price was £12,000. Lord Bangor was at present serving in the Army, but an affidavit that had been filed by his agent verified the making of the contract with a person in London. Mr. Bennett, a valuer, had stated that the picture was worth £10,000. Counsel for the trustees of the settlement consented to the sale, and Mr. Justice Burton made the order.

For the best Meals, Refreshments, Bread, Cakes and Confectionery—at before-the-war prices—ALEXANDRA CAFE.

## Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD.  
FOR EACH INSERTION.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Kowloon, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOM. Board if desired. Apply 6, Victoria View.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES in Austin Avenue, KOWLOON. Apply E. H. R. c/o E. D. Sasoon & Co.

## TO BE LET.—No. 2 STEWART TERRACE.

Furnished. Apply—H. E. Pollock, Prince's Buildings.

TO BE LET.—No. 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE. From 1st June, 1917. Apply: P. M. N. da Silva, 6, Des Vœux Road.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bell, use of Telephone. Terms moderate: Tel. No. K. S. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—STENOGRAPHER desires position. Reply to "P" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Immediately SECOND ENGINEER for British steamer "Sisiman," Manila. \$250. Philippine currency. Apply 18, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

## FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS. 1917 Overland Touring Cars, 6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

## Apply to:

HUMPHREY'S ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong 18th February, 1917.

TO BE LET.—OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road, C. OFFICES in King's & York Buildings. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. HOUSES in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces. HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

Apply to:—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co. Ltd.

Hongkong 15th September, 1915.

## NOTICES.



VAFIADIS'  
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
Present price.—	10	.50
WHITE ROSE."	50	2.35
5.40 per case ex store.	50	2.35
"	25	1.10
COMET."	10	.40
5.20 per case ex store.	100	3.60
CHING CHEONG	50	1.85
168 Des Vœux Road Central.	20	.75
2 blocks West of Cent. Market.	100	2.40
KWONG YUEN,	50	1.20
19 Des Vœux Road, West.		

SOLE AGENTS—

## HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

## LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)  
Enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS  
in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London & its suburbs, the directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS  
with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES  
arranged under the ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES  
of leading Manufacturers, Merchants

etc. in the principal provincial towns & industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of £1.00.

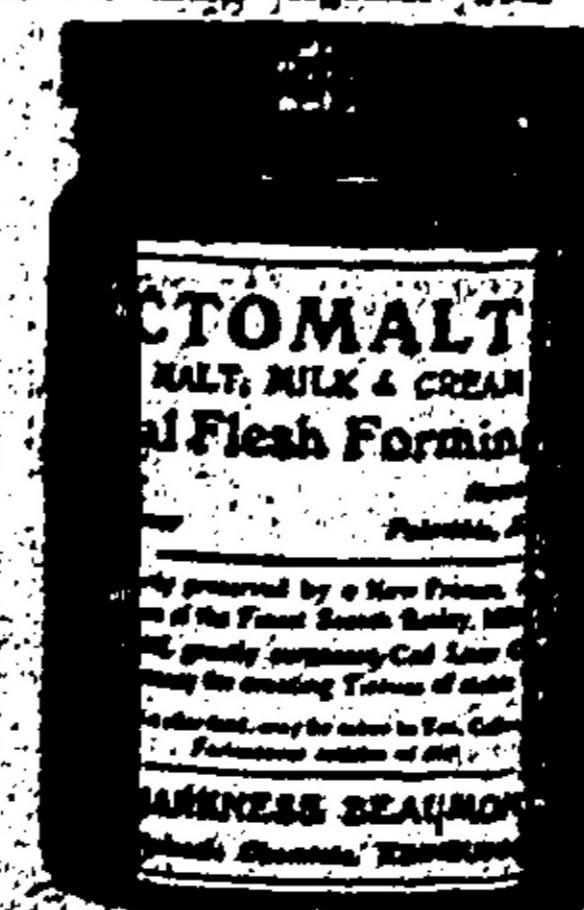
Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements £2.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY 6s. 17s.

25, Albion Lane, London, E.C.

## LACTOMALTINE.

A Milk Fleisch-forming Food containing all the valuable properties of the FINEST EXTRACT OF MALT obtained from the FINEST SCOTCH BARLEY together with MILK and CREAM.



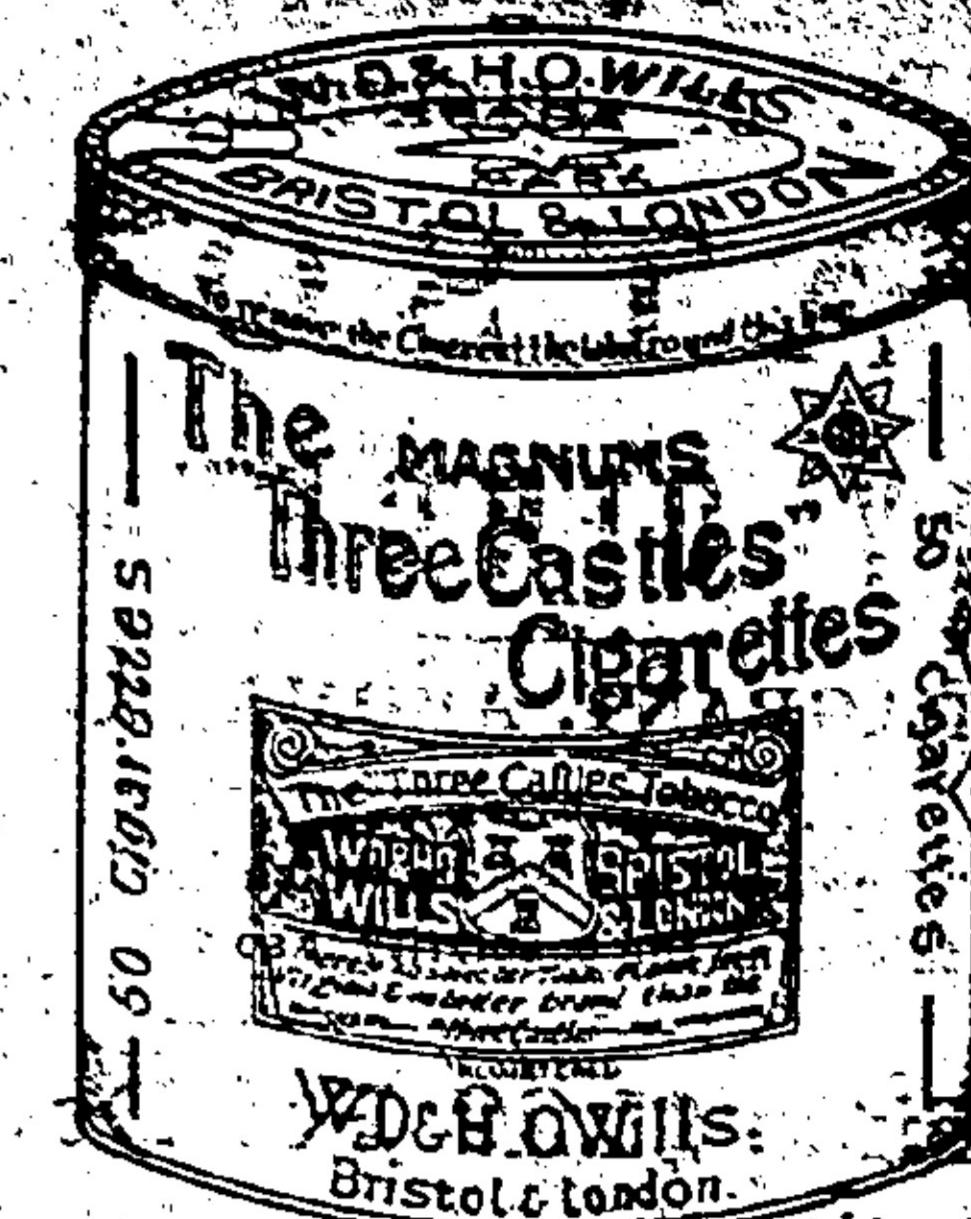
MOST  
DIGESTIBLE.  
EXCELENDY  
PLEASANT  
TO TAKE.

HIGHLY  
NUTRITIOUS.  
PRESCRIBED  
BY THE  
MEDICAL  
FACULTY.

LACTOMALTINE is a  
Food containing  
all the valuable  
properties of the  
FINEST EXTRACT OF  
MALT obtained from  
the FINEST SCOTCH  
BARLEY together with  
MILK and CREAM.

It is specially  
adapted for  
the formation  
of strong, healthy  
muscles.

## NOTICES.



## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

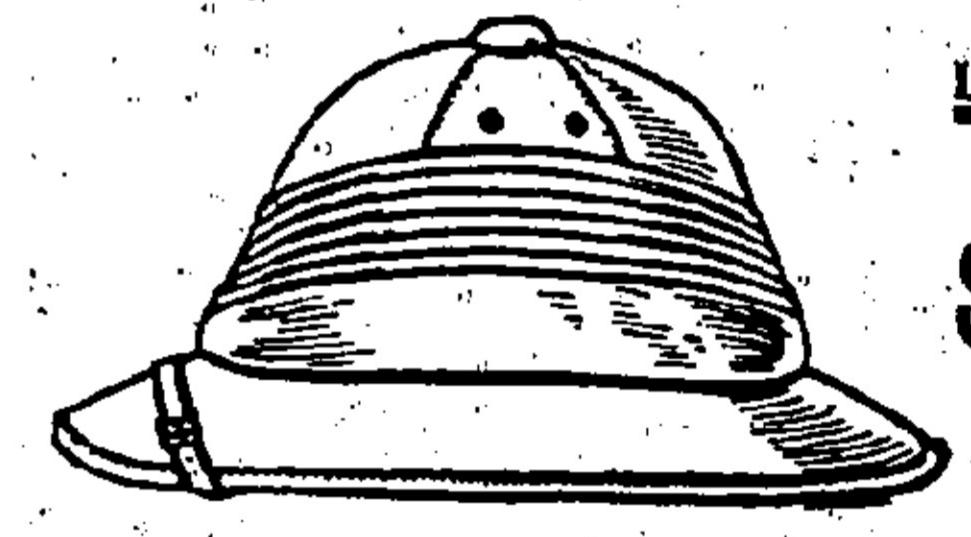
(ESTABLISHED 1850) & CO. (TELEPHONE 1741)

UNBREAKABLE  
SUN HATS

LIGHT IN WEIGHT and RAIN PROOF

All Sizes London Made

\$8.50 \$12.50



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## IRISH POPLIN

## NECK WEAR

## JUST RECEIVED.

A CHOICE SELECTION IN SELF COLOURS AND STRIPES.

WIDE ENDS: \$2.00 Each.

BOWS: \$1.00 Each.

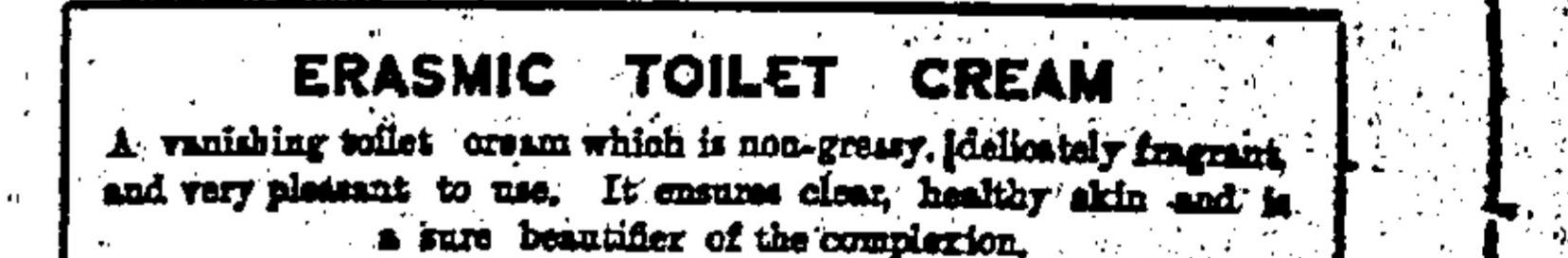
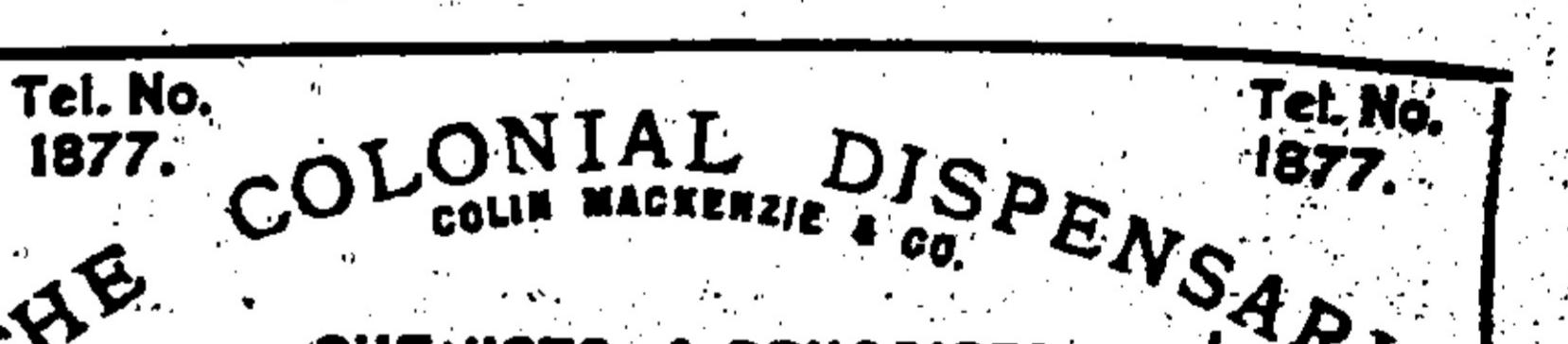
SEE WINDOW

## DISPLAY.

## J. T. SHAW

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.

21, HONG KONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.



A vanishing toilet cream which is non-greasy, delicately fragrant, and very pleasant to use. It ensures clear, healthy skin and is a sure beautifier of the complexion.

## E. HING

WING WOO STREET

SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS

STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS

WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS

TELEPHONE 1116.

SOLE AGENT—CRAEGO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE

The Graego-Egyptian Tobacco Store has always in Stock, from all the  
Graego-Egyptian Cigarette manufacturers, fresh stocks, such as Number One,  
H. D. Tocot, M. Malacarino, D'Amato, Simon, Arco, Missero, Fratelli Pollicino,  
Special, Silverwood, Redwood, Westminster Special, etc.

## POPULAR PRICES

BY APPOINTMENT.

# WATSON'S DRY GINGER-ALE.

FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY.

Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

Pints \$1.20 Per Dozen.

Splits 70 Cts.,

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.**

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone 436.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication. But as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. One copy sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.80 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1917.

### THE AMERICAN PRESS CENSORSHIP.

The measure of liberty and freedom enjoyed by the Press of the United States has always been most marked, and, for that reason, there has been considerable curiosity felt as to what degree of control would be exercised over it by the Government when the country declared war on Germany. With the large German element in the States, and with its propensity for creating mischief, it is clear that if no restrictions were to be placed on the newspapers, the enemy might very easily be able to secure information of a character which it is not wise that he should possess, especially in regard to naval and military matters. We do not say it disrespectsfully—it is an essential difference—but the Press of the United States has always been less amenable to official control than has that of the United Kingdom, while its criticism of public men has often been of a type which is unknown in our own country. That being so, it would be only natural were opposition to be raised to the imposition of a general censorship in consequence of the war.

The House of Representatives has, we see, been considering this very question during its deliberations on the Espionage Bill. It was apparently first intended that newspapers should be subject to general censorship, but the House voted against that proposal and adopted a modified clause by which the President has the power to prohibit publication whenever the situation demands such action. The interesting and important part of the decision, however, is that the penalties prescribed by the Bill do not become effective until it is shown that publication has been prohibited and that the information has been of value to the enemy. Here a very much wider measure of liberty is given to the editors of American newspapers than has been enjoyed by their British or French confreres, and one naturally wonders how the Allied Governments will view the American policy. In the United Kingdom, the method followed has been to indicate in broad outline the nature of news the publication of which is prohibited, and, outside of this, to allow editors full discretion as to what they shall or shall not print. If their judgment is at fault, then they are liable to incur heavy penalties under the Defence of the Realm Act. That clearly threw a considerable part of the onus on to newspaper men, the more so since occasions were bound to arise in which enterprise might be killed for fear of the incurring of official displeasure. What is more, there have been many instances in which the arbitrary use of the power vested in the Government has worked distinct hardship on newspapers.

Precisely how the censorship law is to operate in the United States we cannot see. A Government may in a general way prohibit the publication of such matters as the movements of ships or troops, but it obviously cannot ban a piece of news which a paper may have secured unknown to the authorities, and of which the latter may have no knowledge until it appears in print. At the same time, the necessity for some sort of control over the information spread abroad through the medium of the Press is self-evident. What we like about the American policy, however, is the extent of the trust reposed in the Press. And not the least satisfactory feature of the provisions is that punishment will only be meted out when it has been proved—not merely "calculated"—that information complained of has been of value to the enemy. Locally, in the past, the newspapers have suffered not inconsiderable inconvenience and annoyance through the whimsicalities of the censorship, which, unlike that at Home, has even extended to comment, as distinct from news. In this regard, America is to have the same freedom that Britain has rightly enjoyed, but as to how far the rest of the scheme will work to general satisfaction, time alone can tell.

### Sinking of Food Ships.

Less than a week ago, it was admitted in the House of Commons that a ship containing 1,500 tons of foodstuffs had been ordered to proceed to another port after arrival in the United Kingdom, had been sunk en route thereto, and that a similar incident happened six weeks previously, when a cargo of 2,500 tons was lost. We were then assured that the Shipping Controller was giving his "serious attention" to the matter. Yesterday, however, the telegrams contained news of a precisely similar happening, the vessel having had to leave its original port of arrival owing to lack of facilities for unloading. Sir Frederick Banbury, in a characteristically practical mood, asked whether the Government did not consider the safe arrival of food sufficiently important to provide facilities at the nearest port for all vessels arriving in England. The Government's reply was the same old story—"the whole subject is being most seriously considered." What one would like to know is where the value of "serious consideration" comes in if no action is taken. The Government may go on giving this question "serious," "most serious" or even "extraordinarily serious" attention while the process of destroying valuable cargoes of food continues unabated. Shipping space is so scarce, the dangers run by vessels so serious, and the shortage of food so acute at home that it is nothing short of a scandal that a ship, once having arrived in the United Kingdom, should, because of a breakdown in arrangements, have to run the gauntlet once again, and, having done so, be sent to the bottom of the sea, cargo and all. There is serious bungling somewhere, and when we remember the cry for food which is heard throughout the length and breadth of the land, the mismanagement becomes all the more unpardonable.

### Food Waste.

It is gratifying to read in yesterday's wires that arrangements are being made at home for dealing sharply with those who waste food. The question "Who are the food-wasters?" is soon answered by those who have made anything like a reasonable study of "class" matters in England. Of course it goes without saying that in most wealthy houses, where a large staff of servants is kept and where imperfect supervision is exercised, much food goes to the pipe, the ash-bucket or the policeman, which should be used up within the household. Yet it is not in this direction that the worst or most deliberate waste occurs. The greatest offenders are—or, at any rate, were before the war—the well-to-do artisan class, and the very poor who occasionally find themselves in possession of an appreciable amount of ready cash. These two, as has been proved by those who have made anything like a reasonable study of "class" matters in England, are the most thrifless bodies to be found anywhere between Lancashire and the Kent coast. The women of the artisan and factory-hand class, like what is known for want of a better name as the servant class, have commonly the notion that it is not "genteeel" to eat what God sends them and to be thankful, and not infrequently the men are as bad. One will not touch fat, another "can't fancy" cold meat, or stew, while a third doesn't care about home-cooked chow at all. Thus in each household much food is thrown away, whether in the home of the professional or business man would be made good use of. For the very poor it is easier to make excuses.

The wife of an ill-paid labourer, whose ideas on domestic economy are somewhat limited, can be forgiven if, when she finds herself in possession of four or five pounds derived from the share-out club or from hop-picking or harvesting, she treats her family to hot rolls, the most expensive butter and rump-steak, as a change from cheese or fat pork. The question is, will these good folk learn wisdom by the present shortness, and, when the days of plenty come again, refrain from turning up their noses at wholesome victuals?

Precisely how the censorship law is to operate in the United States we cannot see. A Government may in a general way prohibit the publication of such matters as the movements of ships or troops, but it obviously cannot ban a piece of news which a paper may have secured unknown to the authorities, and of which the latter may have no knowledge until it appears in print. At the same time, the necessity for some sort of control over the information spread abroad through the medium of the Press is self-evident. What we like about the American policy, however, is the extent of the trust reposed in the Press. And not the least satisfactory feature of the provisions is that punishment will only be meted out when it has been proved—not merely "calculated"—that information complained of has been of value to the enemy. Locally, in the past, the newspapers have suffered not inconsiderable inconvenience and annoyance through the whimsicalities of the censorship, which, unlike that at Home, has even extended to comment, as distinct from news. In this regard, America is to have the same freedom that Britain has rightly enjoyed, but as to how far the rest of the scheme will work to general satisfaction, time alone can tell.

### DAY BY DAY.

#### AN HONEST MAN'S THE NOBLEST WORK OF GOD.—Burns.

To-morrow's Anniversary. Tomorrow is the 79th birthday of Viscount Bryce.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand today was \$2.43/16d.

Cathedral Chaplain. The Rev. V. H. Copple Moyle, who is on his way home via Canada, has been spending a brief holiday in North China.

Attempted Suicide. A Chinese man, aged 35, who is deaf and dumb, jumped into the harbour yesterday, apparently with the object of committing suicide. He was taken out by an Indian constable, and is now in the Government Civil Hospital.

The Cathedral and Charities. The collection at the St. George's Day Service in St. John's Cathedral totalled \$527, which was given to the relief of distress in the recaptured villages in France. During the past month the Cathedral has given \$1,375 56 to charities.

Hawker's Bribe. When a hawker, who had no licence, was arrested by a lockong yesterday, he offered the constable a small sum as a bribe, which was refused. Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, the hawker was fined \$5 for having no licence, and sentenced to a month's hard labour for offering the bribe.

Fishmongers' Obstruction. A rather interesting case came before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Magistracy this morning, when a fishmonger at the Central Market was charged with causing an obstruction. It was stated that the habit is to weigh the fish in the roadway, and although the men have been warned several times both by the Sanitary Department and the Police, the practice is still carried on. The roadway up to within four feet of the tramway has been blocked. His Worship improved a fine of \$10.

Stowaways. Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, four Chinese were charged with travelling from Swatow by the s.s. Hainan without paying any fare. The men admitted the offence, saying they had come here to find work, as they could not get any in their own country. Mr. Thompson, Chief Officer of the Hainan, said the men were found among the passengers on the between decks. If the Company did not make an example of some of them, the ships would be over-run with such men. His Worship sent each of the defendants to prison for a month with hard labour.

**POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.**

Order issued to-day by Mr. F. U. Jenkins, D.S.P. (Reserve), state:

Summer Uniform. White uniform will be worn on Patrol Duty on and from Friday, May 11.

White uniform will be worn on all other duties as from to-day's date.

Police School.

Friday, May 11.—Examination of Classes IX X and XI at Queen's College at 6 p.m. Members may attend in multi.

Monday, May 14.—Class 12 (Inspector Grant).

Tuesday, May 15.—Class 13 (Inspector Gordon).

Wednesday, May 16.—Class 14 (Inspector Gerrard).

Thursday, May 17.—Class 15 (Chief Inspector K. V.). Class 12

15 will attend at Headquarters' Club at 5.45 p.m. (and not 5.30).

Parades.

Thursday, May 10.—No. Section and No. 2 Platoon Central, 5.45 p.m. (This parade is changed from May 9).

Band.

Thursday, May 10.—Practice.

### THE CHURCH OF CHINA.

#### Recent Synod in Hongkong.

For several years past provincial Synods or Diocesan Conferences have been held; now a Constitution and Canons have been drawn up and duly approved by the General Synod of the Church of China and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the first full Synod for this diocese under this Constitution met in Hongkong on April 18 and 19. It consisted of the Bishop and all the clergy working under his licence, and lay delegates appointed by the communicants of the Chinese Church.

The Synod opened with a celebration of the Holy Communion at the Cathedral, when seventy-five persons, including a few English, communicated. After that the Bishop called the roll-call and delivered his charge to the members of the Synod. In

the service of the Synod, in which he gave an account of the organisation of the Synod, the progress of the Church of China, particularly within this Diocese where there are now eight licensed Chinese clergymen, seven priests, and one deacon, 3,000 Chinese church members, and hundreds of catechumens being prepared for baptism, together with a vast number of inquirers. He pointed out the privilege and advantage of belonging to a great Church in historic connection with the Church of the first century and in full fellowship with the Anglican Communion throughout the world.

While maintaining the supremacy of Holy Scripture, the Apostle's and Nicene creeds, the two sacraments and the threefold ministry which we have received through the Episcopate, there is immense scope for liberty to the Chinese Church to evolve her own liturgy, ritual and regulations.

The essential thing is that Christianity in China should be spontaneous, the driving force must be in the Native Church and not in the foreign organisations; we must remove the impression that the Chinese Clergy and teachers are the employees of foreign masters.

He looked forward to the time when the Bishops of the Chinese Church would be all Chinese. It was felt that the Synod might do something to prepare the way for the self-supporting, self-governing, and self-extending Church of China, but they must remember the Church of China is still a very young infant. It still needs and values the helping hand of the Western Churches who are its spiritual parents. It would be disastrous if that helping (and possibly guiding) hand were suddenly withdrawn or re-pudiated.

The Bishop reviewed the work in all the different stations in the Diocese. New churches have recently been opened at Tai Leung (which is only awaiting consecration for the last \$300 to be collected), at Lismore, Yunnan Fu, and Nanning. A strenuous effort is being made to build a Church in Canton worthy of the Metropolis of South China. Mission Hall has also been opened by the Bishop at several places. He congratulated the Church of China on having its own Board of Missions and on starting a Chinese Mission in the Province of Shensi. Last year the Chinese Church members in this Diocese contributed \$453 for this work. Reference was made to the work amongst women, and though women are not directly represented at the Synod, the Bishop

had the previous week convened a conference of Chinese ladies from different parts of the Diocese. Their report was submitted to the Synod and it afforded many valuable suggestions for the work amongst Chinese women.

Further, the Bishop urged the importance of the spiritual tone throughout the Synod. Our Lord spent whole nights in prayer before any organisation and his followers were much in prayer before the Day of Pentecost, and at all their conferences they took care to get into touch with God.

He had promised to be with his Church all the days and if the members of the Synod would keep near to Him, there was no doubt he would guide them into all truth.

### LAWN TENNIS.

#### Last Night's Doubles Match.

Playing in the final of the Mixed Doubles Handicap of the Hongkong Cricket Club's tennis tournament last evening, Mr. and Mrs. Ni-bet defeated Mrs. Laws and Colonel Crisp. There was a good attendance of spectators and the match proved extremely interesting. Mr. and Mrs. Ni-bet won 30, their opponents owing 15/2.

At the commencement Mr. and Mrs. Ni-bet were playing in anything but good style. Mrs. Laws and Col. Crisp doing almost as they liked and taking the first four games without being replied to. When the score had reached 5/1, Mr. and Mrs. Ni-bet greatly improved, and, by dint of careful play, brought the score to five all. A great struggle took place for the set, this being eventually won by Mr. and Mrs. Ni-bet at the score of 9/7.

The next set was marked by some very fine play, long rallies and clever tactics being witnessed. This set went by a narrow margin to Mrs. Laws and Col. Crisp, the score being 6/4. The third set was won by Mr. and Mrs. Ni-bet, but the score of 8/2 in their favour is not indicative of the play, for it was a very close thing all through.

There should be a large crowd on the croquet ground to-day when S. E. Green, the holder of the Colony's Championship, defends his title against H. A. Nisbet who has so brilliantly won his way through this year's competition. Play commences at 4.30.

#### Yet Another Leakage.

Madras, April 13.—The Madras Times understands that some of the mathematical papers in the B. Degree examination, which has been taking place this week, are reported to have leaked out before hand. The Registrar has the matter in hand.

As to the Synod itself, the Preamble and Constitutions of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui were read and all the delegates stood and solemnly declared their conformity thereto.

A sub-committee was appointed to revise the Chinese text of the Diocesan Constitutions and Canons.

Mr. Ng Kein Nam and the Rev. W. W. Rogers were elected secretaries and Mr. Lai Cheuk Shan elected treasurer.

Reports were read from the standing sub-committee of the last Provincial Synod and from the Chinese Church councils in the Diocese. Delegates were elected for the next General Synod at Shanghai. A Board of Missions for the Diocese consisting of the standing subcommittee of the Synod was appointed. Requests for native pastors for different districts were considered.

The proposal that the finance of the Chinese Church in the whole Diocese should be centralized in one fund with one treasurer was referred to the District Church Councils for deliberation and postponed till the next Synod. The question of a Chinese magazine for the Diocese was discussed, but it was decided to put greater energy into the circulating of the Central cas issued from Peking.

The Bishop was requested to appoint a Committee of Chinese ladies to carry into effect the resolutions suggested at the ladies conference.

The Synod placed on record its high appreciation of the services rendered to the Church by the Rev. Matthew Hong, at Kowloon City, on his resignation from the main responsibilities of pastor, and expressed its wish that he might be long spared for many years to co-operate, so far as he felt able, in the work of the Church.

During the Synod, at frequent intervals, services were conducted in the Chapel by different Chinese clergy, and the delegates were entertained by the Hongkong Chinese Church members.

The Synod terminated on the evening of Thursday, April 19, with hearty votes of thanks to the Bishop, the officials of the Synod, and to the Hongkong Chinese Church Body.—*Church Notes*.

### TU-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Richard Trevithick, whose statue is to be presented to Merthyr by Lord Rhondda, would not be popularly acclaimed as the inventor of the locomotive, says the Daily Chronicle, although his first engine was running ten years before Stephenson made his early trials. Trevithick, a Cornishman by birth, was a wonderful inventor, his original idea being a steam carriage, with which he experimented at Redruth in 18

**BIG FIGHT ARRANGED.**

Scott and Craig Sign Articles in the "Telegraph" Office.

Boxing enthusiasts will be glad to learn that another fight has now been definitely arranged, under the auspices of the Police Reserve, for Corporal Scott, the Colony's heavy-weight champion, before he leaves us, and, from all appearances, this promises to be the best that has been put up while Scott has held the local championship. His opponent is Gunner Craig, of the United States Navy, and the articles were signed in the "Telegraph" office this morning. The fight will take place on Saturday, May 19, and will be of 15 rounds, each of two minutes' duration.

Judging by the record of Craig, Scott will not have such an easy task before him as when he fought Seaman Stapleton at the City Hall at the end of last year. The Gunner has used his fists to some purpose on several of the biggest American fighters of the day, securing knock-outs against Battling Brant, at Taft, California; Joe Welch, at the same place; Kid Kenneth, at Bakersfield, California; while he lost on decision against Gunboat Smith (who knocked out Bombardier Wells) and won on points when fighting Arthur Pecky, the Canadian champion, in Mexico. Craig is some pounds heavier than Scott and of broader build, while he has the advantage of an inch or so in height. In fact, he is a very powerful young man of about twenty-five years, and forces the impression upon one that he has equally strong punches with both the right and left fists. He is in very truth a fine, husky opponent, a foe well worthy of Scott's steel. Although we have not seen him fight, or even in training, we do not think we are far out in our judgment when we say that, if anything, he may be a little slow. At close quarters he will be extremely formidable and his punches when delivered will be very forceful. Scott's lightning-like tactics in the ring are well-known, and there is no doubt that he will take full advantage of his natural litheness. We voice the opinion that Scott will have to take every care to keep his opponent from getting close in, for the Gunner appears to have the strength to break down the strongest guard. At any rate, the supporters of Scott can rest contented that their man, even if he loses, will put up a fight which will be a credit to him. That it will be a hard-fought fifteen rounds, and that there will be some splendid fighting, there is no question.

We understand that the two men have been desirous of fixing up a bout for some time past, but circumstances did not permit of this before. At all events, sportsmen in the Colony will be pleased that at last the match has been arranged.

It would be a capital idea if the match could take place in the open air. For one thing, the City Hall has already been booked by the Bandman Opera Company and there is no other indoor place in the Colony so good for a contest of this description. Furthermore, the event could be fought in the afternoon, when the need for electric light, such a handicap to many fighters, would be done away with. We suggest that, providing the permission of the authorities is obtained, a marquee could be conveniently erected on the Volunteer Parade ground, like that built for St. George's Day.

In connection with this fight, Kid Marron, the feather-weight Champion of the Colony, challenges anyone in the Colony up to 9st. 12lb. or take two pounds. Part proceeds of the contest will be devoted to War Charities.

Five at a Birth.

Appealing for exemption at Easington (Durham) Tribunal a butcher stated that his wife had recently been confined of five children at a birth. All were born alive, but three survived only a few hours. Exemption was granted.

**PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.****UNION WATERBOAT CO.****Reduction of Capital Confirmed.**

Before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies), the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., this morning made application on behalf of the Union Waterboat Company, for confirmation of reduction of capital of that Company.

This is a most comprehensive little work, and one which will readily commend itself to all business men on the China Coast. The book is, in fact, quite an encyclopaedia on matters relating to the Pacific. Its geographical section, of 170 pages, covers the West Coast of America from Canada to Chili, Australia and New Zealand, the Sandwich Islands, the Philippines, the Malay Archipelago, China, Japan and Manchuria, affording a big fund of valuable information about all. It gives us also a multitude of useful directions concerning exports and imports, customs, postage, cable rates, distance, weight, coinage etc., much more concerning shipbuilding and transportation companies, and two most important special sections: the one dealing with marine matters in general and the other being a well-arranged dictionary of commercial terms. The book is one which no person interested in these matters can well afford to be without.

Guide to Keao-San (Diamond Mountain).—The Japan Tourist Bureau. Chosen.

This Guide to the Diamond Mountain is an extremely interesting pamphlet, profusely illustrated with very clear photographs. It sketches in a very concise manner the history of the wonderful Korean mountain which has of late deservedly attracted the attention of so many travellers, and supplies exhaustive information as to the peculiarities and special objects of interest of the district. On the more practical side, the little book shows the reader from a distance how to prepare for a trip to the vicinity, enumerates the means of transportation and hotels, and draws up a variety of what appear to be most interesting local trips.

St. Paul's College Magazine.—We have received No. 1 of Vol. III of the above publication, and find it in all respects interesting. The magazine gives a lot of information about the doings of the St. Paul's lads, and contains, in addition to an introductory article on the forthcoming Far Eastern Olympic Games and some amusing parades, a very shrewd paper on Confucianism and a brief sketch, by an old boy, of the school as it was in former days.

The "Yellow Dragon."—The Yellow Dragon (Queen's College) deals with the activities of the school in general, and gives us some more excellent efforts by the pupils themselves—notably an ingenious versified translation of some Chinese poetry, a paper on "Arms and Men" and another on Sir Walter Scott. A further most interesting item is an extract from a letter received from Mr. Dealy's sons, who are now in the fighting line.

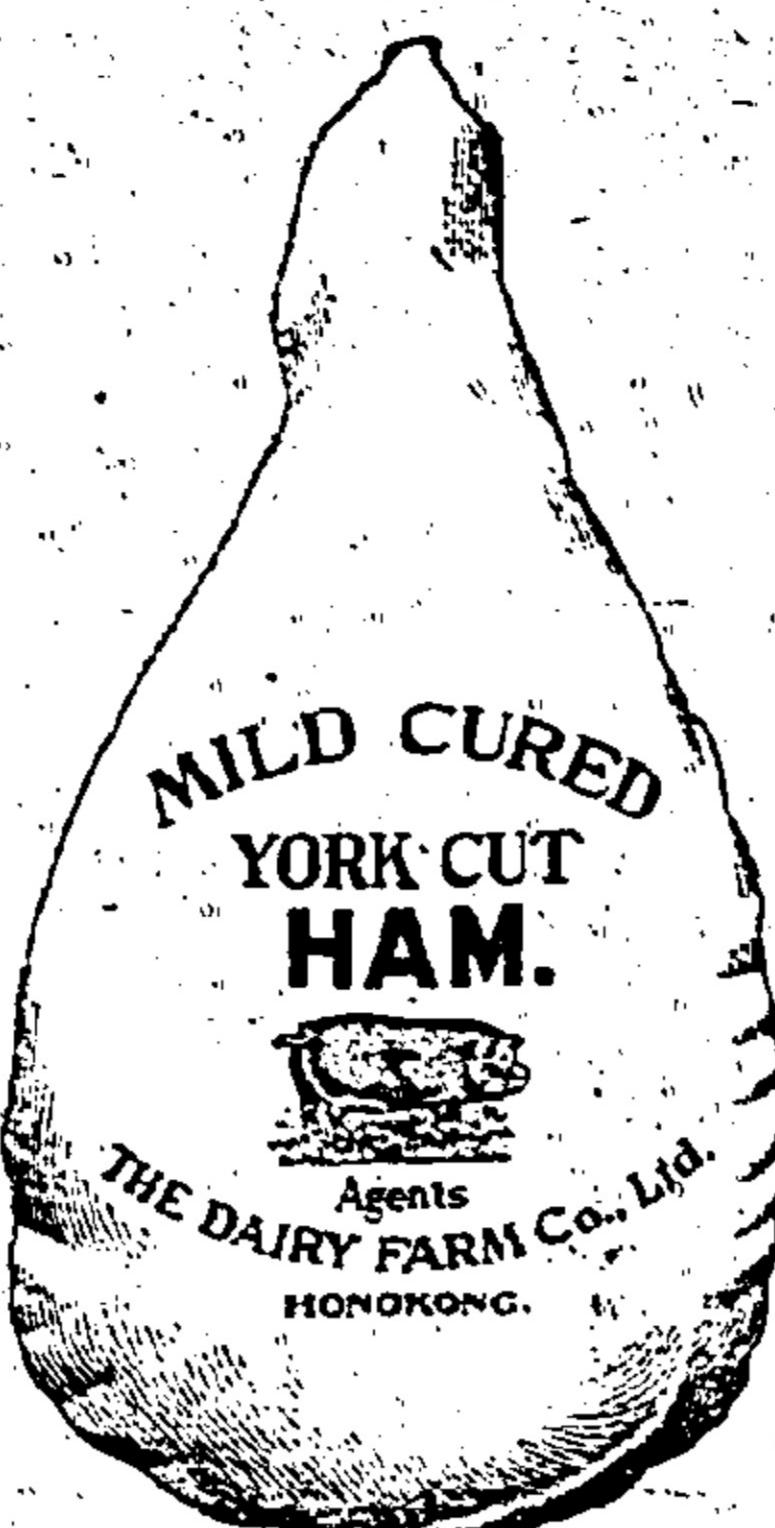
**COMPANY REPORT.**

A. S. Watson and Co., Limited.

Subject to audit, the profits of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd., for the year 1916 amount to \$125,613.33. After deducting General Managers' Commission and Consulting Committee fees, a sum of \$116,833.14 will remain, which the General Managers and Consulting Committee will recommend be disposed of as follows:

Dividend of 70 cents per share ... \$63,000.00  
Depreciation ... 30,000.00  
Reserve Fund ... 20,000.00  
Staff Provident Fund 3,000.00  
Carry forward ... 833.14

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. U. D. Melbourne, Sergeant Macdonald, of Tin Wan, charged a Chinese with the murder of his foster mother. The case was formally remanded.

**DAIRY FARM NEWS.**

**ABSOLUTELY  
THE  
BEST  
IN  
THE  
COLONY.**

**TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.****THEATRE ROYAL.**

By kindness of Mr. Maurice E. Bandman and Mr. Chung Ling Soo.

A SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENT will be given on FRIDAY, May 11th, commencing at 9.15 p.m. in aid of

THE SERVICES ENTERTAINMENT FUND. One-half of the GROSS PROCEEDS will be given to the Fund. Come and see the FAMOUS ILLUSIONIST who combines the MAGIC of EAST and WEST, and so help the Fund. Bookings at MOUTRIE'S. Usual Prices.

**IF YOU FEEL A COLD APPROACHING.****TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.****TO BE LET.**

To be let—Very COMFORTABLE FLAT for Europeans. Saifer Terrace, Nathan Road, KOWLOON. Apply to Kayamally & Co. 5, D'Aguilar Street.

**PINKETTES**

dispel Constipation, Biliousness, torpid liver, sick headaches, and clear the complexion. Of Chemists, or 60 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Sz Chuen Road, Shanghai.

**TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.****PUBLIC AUCTION.**

By direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

MONDAY, THE 14th inst.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneers.

1. Victrola with Records.  
4 Teak Sectional Bookcases.  
On View from Monday, the

14th inst.

Area in respect of Section A of

Marine Lot No. 101—445 Sq. ft.

Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$44.45.

Area in respect of Section B of

Marine Lot No. 101—675 Sq. ft.

Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Liquidators of

THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE

BANK,

or to

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,

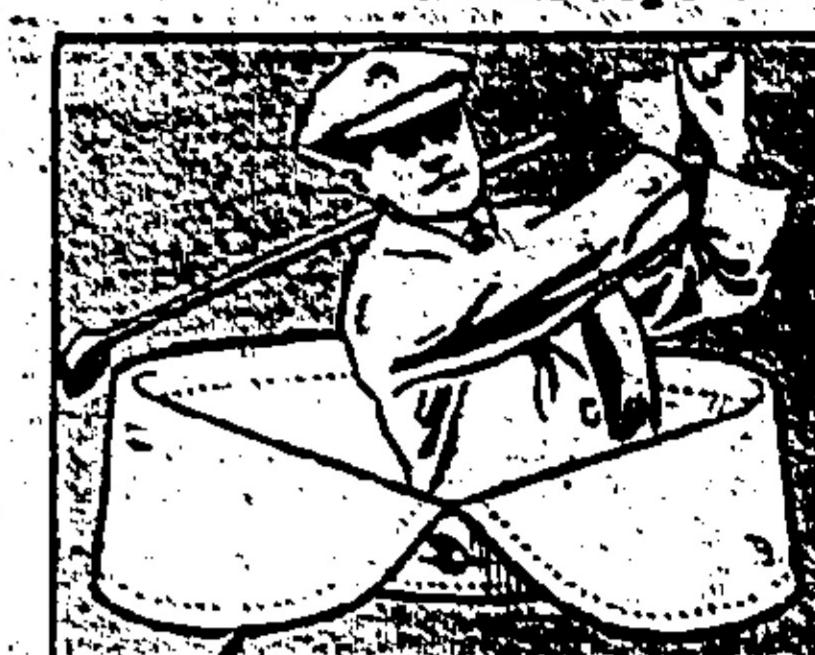
The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 9th May, '17.

**SOLE AGENTS:  
SUZUKI & CO.  
TEL. 468  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.  
Hongkong, 9th May, '17.**

**Summer Shape 63**

FRONT 1 inch.  
BACK 1 1/2 inch.



40 cts. each. 6 for \$2.25

**MACKINTOSH**  
a co. ltd.  
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS  
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.  
TELEPHONE NO. 28.

**Wm. Powell Ltd**  
TELEPHONE 346

A NEW AGENCY

**KELTIC REGD**

BOOTS & SHOES

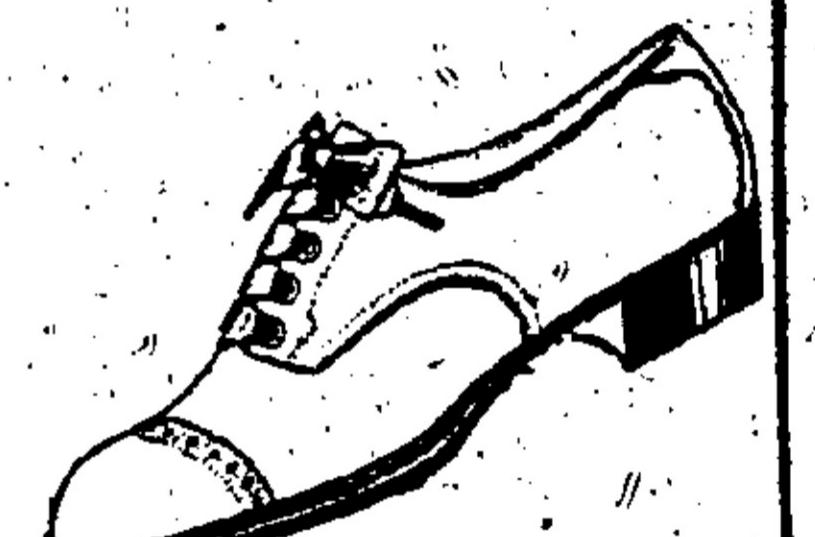
SCOTLAND'S BEST FOOTWEAR.

BLACK & BROWN

BOOTS, SHOES,

BROGUES.

ALL FITTINGS.

**COLUMBIA RECORDS.**

FROM

"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"

L 1034 {Another Little Drink.  
I Stopped, I Looked, I Listened...  
D 1341 {I Start My Day over Again....(Clock Song)  
The Right Side of Bond Street ...  
D 1342 {The Kiss Trot Dance. ....  
The Kipling Walk. ....  
D 1339 {A Lady of a Thousand Charms....  
Dear Old Shepherd's Bush. ....  
L 1036 {The Bing Boys' Vocal Gems. ....  
Parts 1 & 2.

**THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.**  
6, DES VŒUX ROAD.  
TEL. 1322.

**D. C. L.**

Malt Extract

with

**Cod Liver Oil.**

The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.

SOLE AGENTS.—

**CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.**

TEL. NO. 135.

6, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.

**SAKURA BEER**

SOLE AGENTS:  
SUZUKI & CO.  
TEL. 468  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.  
Hongkong, 9th May, '17.

## SHIPPING

**P.&O.S.N.Co.**

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS  
LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,  
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,  
BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,  
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare  
and half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports  
for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York,  
at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,  
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent.



## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

## EMPEROR OF ASIA, EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement, 30,625 tons displacement.

Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.

One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath,

Laundry—Gymnasium—Veranda Cafes.

## EMPEROR OF JAPAN, MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement, 12,000 tons displacement.

Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.

Excellent Table, Reduced First Class Fare.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Rate of Freight, Passage, etc. apply to

Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

P. D. SUTHERLAND,  
General Agent, Passenger Department,  
Hong Kong.

J. M. WALLACE,  
General Agent,  
Hong Kong.

**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**

## APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between  
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD.

## WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917. Agents.

**"ELLERMAN" LINE.**  
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS  
TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Stearns proceed via Cape of Good Hope.  
Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton  
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

**MOTOR CARS**

FOR SALE OR HIRE  
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:  
EXILE GARAGE.

TELE. 1036. DEP. VICTOR ROAD.

## SHIPPING

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

## THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—  
Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...	Yokohama Maru	WED., 8th
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama.	Capt. Terada T. 12,500	May, at noon.
O'CUTTA via Spore, Pang & Rangoon, Malacca & C'bo...	Capt. Shoisi	T. 12,500 June, at noon.
SHANGHAI: Moji	Tenshin Maru	WEDNESDAY,
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Capt. Taniguchi T. 8,000	16th May.
Kobe	Kamo Maru	THURSDAY, 17th
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Capt. Inadzu T. 16,000	May, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Capt. Tozawa T. 21,000	MON., 21st
YOKOHAMA	Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	FRI., 18th
		May, at 11 a.m.
		EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.....

Wireless Telegraphy. Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. B. MORI, Manager.

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**

VIA SAN FRANCISCO LINE  
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	12th May.	
Tenyu Maru	25,000 - 21 knots	23rd May.	
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	14th June.	
Shinjo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	19th June.	
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.	
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	14th July.	
	1st class to London G4348. (£7110.0.)	return G\$610. (£122.)	
	" to San Francisco G250.	return G\$437.50.	

For the voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.

Special Rates given to SAILORS, CITIZENS, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, to

ROUNDS THE WORLD. Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railways between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

**SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.**

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELOS.

Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

Anjo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 11th Sept.

For full particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent, KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Arakan 20th May. S.S. Bintang 12th July.

Tilisondari 11th June.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of

saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in

the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

Telephone No. 291.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## C. N. C.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION:

For	Steamers	To Sail.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	10th May at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sikkiang	10th May at 4 p.m.
NEWCHWANG via TSINGTAO	Szechuan	11th May at noon.
TAO & WEIHAIWEI		
SHANGHAI	Anhui	13th May at d'light.
HANKOW	Lisan	15th May at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunwing	15th May at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	16th May at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE—Twin-Screw-Steamer "Chihua," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" and "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Sunwing," "Shantung," and "Sikkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIBRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong May 9, 1917.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## U. S. and Standard Ships.

The chief builders of wooden ships throughout the United States have been called to a meeting with the United States Shipping Board at Washington, to devise means of building as speedily as possible a large fleet of American vessels for Transatlantic trade. The Board is planning several standards of ships, ranging up to 3,600 tons, to be used not only for the commercial needs of the country, but also, in the event of war involving the United States, for the transport of food and other supplies to nations whose interests are identical with those of the United States. It is believed that the proposed fleet will be of incalculable assistance in view of the submarine blockade of the Allies. Plans for cutting the ship timbers and other materials in large quantities at standard dimensions at mills throughout the country, and the number of yards where the ships will be built, are being worked out.

## Home Shipbuilding.

The output from United Kingdom shipyards in 1916 consisted of 42 merchant vessels of 58,105 tons and 410.28 i.h.p., compared with 517 vessels of 649,336 tons and 540,593 i.h.p. in the previous year—a decrease of 105 vessels, 67,031 tons, and 130,313 i.h.p. But we require to go farther back than one year in order to find how the work compares with that of normal times. It is less by 88 vessels, 1,139,848 tons, and 956,553 i.h.p. than that of 1914—in which five months of the year was disturbed by the war. Warship tonnage and all other tonnage built to the order of the British or Allied Governments is excluded from all these figures, and the figures, and the general result is that in 1916 there was launched about one-third of the tonnage of 1914. Going back to the purely mercantile output of 1913, we find United Kingdom totals of 1,424 vessels, 1,977,573 tons, and 1,56,560 i.h.p.—not far short of four times those of 1916. These comparisons are eloquent of two things:—(1) The amount of work of a non-mercantile character that has been done, and (2) the amount of reserve power that will be released in British shipbuilding when the war is over. Ships exceeding the tonnage of 100 tons to the number of 68 have been launched this year. They are itemised as follows:—United Kingdom 236; the Dominions, 53; Holland, 105; America, 45; Germany, 51; France, 25; Japan, 25; Norway, 24; Italy, 18; Sweden, 17; Austria-Hungary, 9; Denmark, 9; Spain, 14; Russia, 17

## NOTICES.

WELL'S FARGO & CO.  
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.  
FORWARDING DEPT.  
1a. Chater Road.

Phone No. 1500.

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

Java-China-Japan Lijn.  
Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.  
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."  
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.  
The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "VENEZUELA"  
s.s. "ECUADOR"  
s.s. "COLOMBIA"

For dates of sailing apply at Company's Offices.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only). The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,  
Apply to:- Company's Office in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,  
Telephone No. 141. Chater Road.

## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &amp; WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer ..... \$ 7.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by Day steamer) 12.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer ..... 6.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer ..... 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 9th MAY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Falshan.

THURSDAY, 10th MAY, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Falshan. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.  
10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.  
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 13th MAY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN".

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.  
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public is drawn to special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at this Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

## FARES AS USUAL.

## MACAO-CANTON LINE.

SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAN 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor), Opposite the Blake Pier.

## VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
--------------	----------------	----------------------	-------------------

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria B.C. & Japan	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	9. May
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	12. May
San Francisco via Japan	Arakan	J.C.J. L.	20. May
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyu M.	T. K. K.	23. May
Victoria, B.C. & Japan	Kamakwa M.	N. Y. K.	8. June
San Francisco via Japan	Tisondari	J.C.J. L.	11. June
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	14. June
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	23. June
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T. K. K.	3. July
San Francisco via Japan	Bintang	J.C.J. L.	12. July
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	14. July
San Francisco via Japan	China	P. M. S. S.	5. Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	11. Sept.

## JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean	B. & S.	0. May
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	0. May
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	11. May
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	12. May
Newchwang	Mausang	J. M. Co.	12. May
Shanghai	Szechuan	B. & S.	12. May
Kobe	Anhui	B. & S.	13. May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tjilatap	J.C.J. L.	14. May
Hankow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	15. May
Lian	Lian	B. & S.	15. May
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Tenshin M.	N. Y. K.	16. May
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	16. May
Shanghai, and Kobe	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	17. May
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	18. May
Manila	Tuensang	J. M. Co.	19. May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	21. May
Manila	Taisang	J. M. Co.	26. May
Shanghai	Tijpanas	J.C.J. L.	28. May
Kobe	Tjilwong	J.C.J. L.	6. June
Shanghai	Tjitaroem	J.C.J. L.	13. June

## SHIPPING.

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE.  
(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE.  
(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCHÉ LLOYD")

JOINT SERVICE  
between NETHERLAND'S EAST INDIES, SINGAPORE,  
HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via Nagasaki,  
Yokohama and Honolulu:

Steamers ..... to sail.  
"VONDEL" ..... 18th May.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to:-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.  
Agents:—JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

## NOTICE.

THOS. COOK & SON.  
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO  
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at  
Tariff Rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and  
CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.  
Cook's "Far Eastern Traveller's GAZETTE" containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,  
Telephone No. 524. 18, Des Voeux Road, SINGAPORE,  
also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.  
Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

## NOTICES.

## CONSIGNEES

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

## "CARNARVONSHIRE."

## From INTERMEDIATE

## PORTS.

Owing to an outbreak of fire on board this vessel, a general average contribution of 3 per cent. will be collected.

The general average bond will require to be signed and deposits made before countersignature of bills of lading can be given.

For further particulars apply to:-

JARDINE, MATHESON  
& CO., LTD.,  
Agents for

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM  
PACKET COMPANY,  
OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE"  
LINE OF STEAMERS.

ADVERTISE  
WITH US: OUR CHARGE IS  
2 CENTS  
PER PAGE  
DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.  
Padde Street. Telephone 1906.

## CONSIGNEES

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

## "CARNARVONSHIRE."

## having arrived.

Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods

are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hon-

kong and Fowloon Wharf and

Godown Company, Limited,

whence and/or from the wharves,

delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 14th

inst. at 5 P.M. will be subject to re-

nterest.

All broken, chafed and dam-

aged packages are to be left in

the Godowns where they will

be examined by Messrs. Goddard

and Douglas on 14th inst. at

10 A.M. Claims against the

Steamer must be presented with

in 10 days of arrival otherwise

they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be

effected by us in any case what-

ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter

## COMPANY MEETING.

## THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## (VERBATIM)

The thirty-sixth ordinary general meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., was held at the offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., to-day at noon. The Hon. Mr. C. E. Auton presided, and there were also present Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Sir Robert Ho Tung, and Mr. A. O. Lang (Directors), Mr. R. Sutherland (Secretary), Mr. H. W. Looke (Legal Adviser) and Messrs. G. C. Moran, C. Soares, P. C. Potts, Ho Fook, Ho Leung, M. K. Lo, Lo Cheung-shui, G. Lammer, G. K. Harton, L. N. Lees, E. A. M. Williams, W. Logan, B. Besto, N. L. H. Bullock, E. Deneberg, H. F. Stoneham, Chan Ming, R. Harcock, Ho Shai-wa, Chan Ngau-tin, T. A. Longhain, A. B. Stewart, P. M. N. da Silva, Ho Ki, N. MacIntyre, B. D. F. Beith, J. M. Alves, D. MacMurray, Le Cheung-ip, R. E. Macdougall, R. M. Austin, G. M. Shaw, A. M. da Silva, H. Burton-joe, L. A. P. Leite, C. S. Remedios, F. J. V. Ribisiro, Ho Shai-kit, Lai Yukun, Chan Sainam, J. Dohie, P. H. Roife, L. E. Remedios, Ho Ia, Hon Wong, A. H. M. da Silva, E. W. Rymond, S. E. Grimstone, E. A. Beaumont, E. F. Aucott, C. Woodward, Ho Kwong, A. V. Apur, Ho U-sang, and S. Edtur, (shareholders).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen; as the time is up, and as there is a quorum present, I will ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

The Secretary having read the notice.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen;—The report and statement of accounts have been in your hands for some days. I trust, therefore, they may with your approval, be taken as read.

The report, as you will have seen, states that the very exceptional earnings of the year under review were largely due to satisfactory rice crops at Bangkok and Saigon, coupled with a general scarcity of tonnage.

It would appear that during the year owners of neutral steamers of the coasting type found a more profitable sphere of operation elsewhere than in these waters, and, in consequence of this, a strong demand for tonnage was in evidence on the China Coast and local owners were enabled thereby to reap some of the benefits which Steamship Companies in other parts of the world had already been enjoying for a considerable time.

Throughout the whole year, ordinary commercial trade conditions remained fairly good except in July and August, when there were disturbances in Kwangtung, which, however, fortunately simmered down, and business conditions again resumed a more or less normal character.

The fact that mercantile vessels of the Allied Powers are able to operate in Far Eastern waters, practically undisturbed by the tumult of war, speaks highly for the effective organisation of naval patrols; and also reflects great credit on the Naval Intelligence Department, which plays a more important part in the general scheme of affairs than appears on the surface.

While our operations have been largely confined to the ordinary mercantile trade, I may mention, gentlemen, that our fleet has also done a very full share of war work, and, as time goes on, the tendency doubtless is for the nation to avail itself more extensively of our tonnage—of this matter, however, I intend to speak later.

Turning to the statement of accounts, you will, I think, agree that they are set out in full detail and so should require little explanation. The year 1916 has shown most satisfactory results, and your Directors, after most careful consideration, recommend the appropriation of the balance of Revenue Account in the manner set forth in the report. As explained at our last annual general meeting, it is

very necessary to build up our reserves to a satisfactory figure and to so place the Company in a financial position to meet bad times which all too regularly follow years of plenty. You will note we propose to place £30,000 to Special Repairs and Renewals Account; this is necessary for the same reason as explained at last year's meeting, viz. that owing to the present high rates of freight we find it to the Company's interest to run the steamers of the fleet as expeditiously as possible, necessitating the postponement of certain repair work which will eventually have to be taken in hand. General Reserve and Underwriting Account are also to be credited with £100,000 and £50,000 respectively. With regard to the proposed final dividend on the Deferred shares, I would only say that, in the opinion of your Directors, as liberal a distribution of funds is proposed as the position and prospects of the Company justify, and it is hoped that it will meet with the general approval of shareholders.

It will be noted from the balance sheet that your Directors have, as is only right and proper, placed as much as possible of the surplus funds at the disposal of the Home Government and approximately half a million sterling has been invested in War Securities which will undoubtedly meet with your unqualified approval. In this connection it may be asked why so large a cash balance should have remained in the hands of the General Managers at the end of the year, and I may explain there were special reasons for this, as certain arrangements which, however, did not mature, were then pending which would have entailed heavy cash payments, hence the necessity for considerable liquid funds. I may also mention that since the close of the year further investments in Government securities have been made.

While it is not my desire to sound a note of alarm, still it is only right and proper to refer to the new British Shipping Board of Control which has been formed at Home for the purpose, as I understand it, of apportioning the tonnage of the Empire to such trades as are most essential to Imperial needs. Heavy inroads have already been made into Far Eastern tonnage, including vessels of this Company, and from the present outlook, it would appear that the Shipping Controller may shortly further extend his activities in these waters.

Admittedly, in the present extraordinary circumstances, national requirements must have first consideration. British Companies, however, who may, by depletion of tonnage, be obliged to relinquish or curtail long established trades, built up and maintained by ceaseless endeavour and heavy financial outlay, can only hope that Government assistance in some shape or form will be forthcoming if it is found at the conclusion of peace that alien flags predominate on such trade routes. This is a subject giving much food for thought, however, and scant justice can be done to it in the narrow confines of a speech such as the present occasion calls for.

As regards the tonnage of our fleet, you will note that the Lienshang was sold at what can only be considered a very handsome profit, while the first of the two new steamers now being built by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., viz. the Kwaisang, will be handed over to us almost immediately and her sister ship, we hope, some time in August.

I consider a word of thanks to the Company's staff, both afloat and ashore, for their good work and excellent results, is well deserved. The year has been beset with many difficulties, but all have worked conscientiously and willingly in the Company's interests. Special mention should be made of those of the floating staff who, at the call of the nation and at a moment's notice, have left for practically unknown destinations in requisitioned steamers. I am proud to say that, notwithstanding the discomfort and the parting of family ties, there has been no complaint, and I am glad of this opportunity of voicing the Company's appreciation of the patriotic spirit which prevails throughout the fleet.

It now only remains for me to move the adoption of the report and accounts as presented, and as soon as this has been concluded, I shall be glad to answer any questions with respect to them. I therefore propose the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, as presented, including payment of a final dividend of 3 per cent. on the Preferred shares and a final dividend of 40 per cent. to Deferred shareholders, the placing of £100,000 to General Reserve Fund, £50,000 to Underwriting Account, £30,000 to Special Repairs and Renewals Account, and the dividend on shares on the Hongkong Register be paid at exchange 2½ per

Mr. Moron:—Gentlemen.—I feel sure that the figures now laid before this meeting will give general satisfaction to shareholders. The Chairman has commented so fully that he has left little to add. As he has stated, it must be a matter for profound pride in the Navies of the Allies that it has been possible for our vessels to operate these past 2½ years on their normal trade routes free from attack or molestation by our ruthless enemy, and, by so doing, not only directly to advantage shareholders in this Company, but enable us to contribute no small sum to British War Loans. It would appear that war is now touching us more narrowly, and it behoves us not only to yield up those vessels demanded by the Government with good grace, but to feel a certain amount of satisfaction that it is within our power to render material assistance to our country in her hour of need. From a purely business standpoint, it is to be hoped that vessels requisitioned by Government receive a fair quid pro quo, and that, in view of the very high freights still ruling in local waters, we shall receive a return undreamt of some three years ago. I for one believe that for many years to come shipping will continue to enjoy great prosperity—even long after the inevitable defeat of German barbarism and the return of peace to this much-troubled world. The appropriation of our profits as detailed by the Chairman appears to be wise and prudent, and it is to be noted that the interest now sacrae from the investment of our surplus funds alone affords a very handsome return on our capital, without taking into consideration the profit that must still obtain on our working account, even under new conditions. I trust, with the Chairman, that in after days if it be found that by present sacrifices we have lost any advantage we now hold on certain routes, we shall receive such adequate support from our Government as will enable us to hold our own against all comers. I feel sure in common justice this will prove to be the case. I am pleased to note that the Chairman has eulogised the labour of the staff, who must in these difficult times have had many thorny problems to tackle, and to whom a real debt of thanks is due for their successful energy. I cannot sit down without adding a word about the masters, officers and crews of the steamers that earn the money. In this great war very many men of British race have performed and are performing deeds of heroism—and second to none in this respect, I am sure you will all agree, are those of the mercantile marine. In spite of the terrors that infest the seas in these dark days—terrors unknown in previous wars, unspeakable in their cruelty and savagery—I read in a recent speech of a Cabinet Minister that not a single sailor, officer or man has refused to put to sea, whatever his route or destination. (Applause). I believe they are all made of the same good stuff, and I feel convinced when we have at length won out in this terrible conflict, future historians will record that the result was largely due to the undaunted spirit of those who man our splendid mercantile marine—and to them we owe unstinted gratitude. (Applause).

With these words, gentlemen, I have great pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts now before you. (Applause).

The Chairman:—Gentlemen, the adoption of the report and accounts has been proposed by

## A WAN CHAI SCENE.

## Japanese Seamen Create Trouble.

Three Japanese seamen were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with behaving in a disorderly manner at Wan Chai last night. Inspector Sim stated that the men, with three others, went into the Chinese restaurant at 100, Queen's Road East and ordered six plates of beef steak and some drinks. Having eaten the beef, they ordered six more plates of steak and after eating these, called for plates of macaroni. A dispute then arose between them, and in the struggle which followed a lot of crockery was broken, as well as a large pane of glass. Police whistles were blown and the three defendants were arrested by Police Beaufort. The second defendant threw a knife in the fight, but fortunately no one was injured.

The defendants admitted the offence and his Worship imposed a fine of \$10 on each, and also ordered them to pay \$1 each as compensation.

## Stealing Government Coal.

A man was charged before Mr. O. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing with others, 883 lbs. of coal, the property of the Public Works Department. The coal was taken from the asphalt furnaces now working on the Praya opposite the Central Market, and was being taken to the east of the town. Two men were sentenced to six weeks' hard labour by Mr. J. R. Wood yesterday, in connection with the same offence. Mr. Perkins, of the P.W.D., attended.

Myself and seconded by Mr. Moron, and are now before the meeting for discussion. As there are no questions, I will now put the resolution to the meeting. Those in favour kindly signify in the usual manner. Against? Carried. The next business, gentlemen, is the confirmation of the appointment of directors.

Mr. Loughlin:—Mr. Chairman, I beg to propose that the appointment of Mr. G. W. Barton as director from the 26th May to the 20th December, and the appointment of Mr. A. O. Lang from the 29th May to the 21st December be confirmed. Those in favour kindly show in the usual manner. Against? Carried. The next business is the election of directors.

Mr. Dohie:—Mr. Chairman, I beg to propose the re-election of Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr. A. O. Lang as directors of the Company.

Mr. McMurray:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Dohie and seconded by Mr. McMurray that Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr. A. O. Lang be re-elected as directors of the Company. Those in favour kindly show in the usual way. Against? Carried. The next business is the election of auditors.

Mr. Ho Fook:—Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen, I beg to propose that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be elected auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration to be fixed by the directors.

Mr. Lees:—I have pleasure in seconding that.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Ho Fook and seconded by Mr. Lees that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be elected auditors at a remuneration to be fixed by the directors. Those in favour kindly signify in the usual way. Against? Carried unanimously. That is all the business, gentlemen; thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants can be had on application to-morrow.

## CHUNG LING SOO.

## New Attractions Announced.

Another most successful entertainment was given by this clever illusionist and his co-artists at the Theatre Royal last night.

There was a change of programme and the illusions by Chang Ling Soo were of a very high order and the scenic effects all that could be desired. All the turns were carried out with perfect precision, which added in no small measure to the mystification of the onlookers. The range of magical tricks is very wide and varied, and on the whole the entertainment is productive of much enjoyment to all pleasure seekers.

In the earlier part of the programme, a new and excellent vaudeville entertainment was given by the Misses Abberline, Miss Ethel Hill and Messrs. Bert Leywood and Con Colyer.

At the "All Soo" Matinee to-day children will be admitted at half-price. Juveniles are thus afforded an opportunity of spending a most enjoyable time.

To-morrow night (Thursday) a benefit performance will be given in aid of the Kwong Wah Hospital, and on Friday a grand fashionable night when a benefit has been arranged for the Services Entertainments Fund.

Two packed houses are expected for these very deserving funds. Plans are on view at Matrices.

## THE WATER SUPPLY.

## The Position on May 1.

The water return just issued shows that on May 1, the total storage in the reservoirs of the City and Hill District waterworks level was 112.10 million gallons, compared with 301.48 million gallons on the same date last year. The consumption during April amounted to 105.64 million gallons, against 123.29 million gallons in 1916; the consumption per head per day being 13.1 gallons, contrasted with 15.5 a year ago.

At Kowloon, the contents of the reservoir were 146.90 million gallons, compared with 204.24 million gallons in 1916, the consumption being 33.75 million gallons, against 33.01 in 1916. The consumption per head per day was 11.3 gallons, contrasted with 11.2 gallons twelve months ago.

## ENTERTAINING SOLDIERS.

## Value of the New Fund.

By kindness of Mr. Maurice E. Bandman and Mr. Chang Ling Soo, a special entertainment will be given in the Theatre Royal on Friday evening next. One half the gross proceeds will be given to the above Fund. The expenses of an entertainment of this kind are exceptionally heavy, so that the above proportion, allocated to the Entertainment Fund, will represent more than the total profits of the evening.

The New Entertainment Fund is fully proving its usefulness, and its activities will grow as time goes on. Several enjoyable tests and concerts have already been held in connection with the Fund; arrangements are being made for a fuller programme in the coming months. The intention of the executive committee is that every Service man shall have some share in the Fund, but special efforts will be made to do something for those whose circumstances are the loneliest and most difficult. It should be said that in this effort to augment our local Services Fund there is not the least desire to lessen the Colony's contribution to any other Fund. The new Fund is thoroughly deserving of all support within the reasonable limits in view, and it is hoped that the result of next Friday evening's entertainment will fully come up to the generous intention of Mr. Maurice Bandman and Mr. Chang Ling Soo.

## POSSESSION OF RIFLES.

## Chinese Caught With Thirty Weapons.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. O. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with having in his possession 30 Smith Weston rifles, twelve being of .32 calibre and 18 of .38 calibre.

The man was seen by the coxswain of the fire boat coming across the harbour in a sampan with a box on board. The coxswain followed him and had him arrested on suspicion. When taken to the Police Station, the box was found to contain the rifles. He there said that he was engaged to take the box to the Lung Kee Hop, Queen's Road Central, and when he was taken to the shop he pointed out a man whom he said had told him to carry it. Brought back to the station, he denied that the man had given him the box.

Before the Court, this morning, the man again said that he was employed to carry the box.

Inspector Kent asked for a heavy penalty, as this was the second or third case within the last few days. These sort of rifles could not be bought in Hongkong, and if they were taken up into the country they would fetch very high prices.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$100, or in default, three months' hard labour.

## RUMOUR OF GERMAN PEACE MOVE.

## German Emissaries Trying to Sound British Sentiment.

LONDON, March 21.—A dispatch to the *Times* from The Hague asserts that a new German peace move is on foot. The dispatch says that prominent Germans have recently visited Holland and Switzerland under instructions to try and ascertain what the present attitude of Great Britain is toward a possible cessation of hostilities. The Commissioner sent to Switzerland is said to be a leading German business man and one of the emissaries to Holland a high official in the German war service.

The latter emissary, disclaiming authority to speak for the German Government, is quoted as saying that the Russian revolution had entirely changed the situation, that Germany could no longer claim she wished to free the Russian Baltic provinces and could only consider handing back Poland to Russia under some form of autonomy. He is represented as saying that he believed the revolution in Russia made it possible for Germany to discuss terms more favorable to the Entente.

Another visitor to Holland, continues the correspondent, sought to learn the attitude of the Entente and the United States toward some general scheme of autonomy for the races of Europe, especially in regard to Austria-Hungary. The correspondent says that, although the commissioners claimed they were not travelling on behalf of their Government, their journey would have been impossible under existing passport regulations without the concurrence of Berlin.

Amsterdam, March 21.—A dispatch to the Berlin *Tageblatt* says that the "National Committee for the Swift Overthrow of England" held a secret meeting on Monday and discussed measures for ousting Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg out of office. The dispatch adds that a great popular demonstration is to be held next Monday.

The "National Committee for the Swift Overthrow of England" is a new organisation as far as any previous dispatches from Germany are concerned. Reports from various sources for some considerable time have told of apparently widespread hostility throughout Bavaria to the German administration. The printing department is doing well.

## THE SHANGHAI RACES.

## Further Results.

The results of the Shanghai Races arriving after we had gone to press yesterday were—  
The Shanghai Derby.—Mr. John Liddell's Gladiator (Mr. Burkhill), 1; Messrs. Winsome and Hasty (The Oriole (Mr. Hill), 2; Mr. Henry Morris' Valleyfield (Mr. Stewart), 3.

The Race Club Cup.—Mr. Henry Morris' Wakefield (Mr. Stewart), 1; Mr. Ezra's Rosewood (Mr. Ezra), 2; Mr. MacGregor's Upwood Park (Mr. Johnstone), 3. The Siccawei Cup.—Mr. Lamerton's Bairns (Mr. Lanning), 1; Mr. Dick Turpin's Vivat (Mr. McBain), 2; Mr. Henry Morris' Beaconfield (Mr. Stewart), 3.

The Grand Stand Stake.—Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Golden Oriole (Mr. Hill), 1; Mr. Jedderino's Middlekerke (Mr. McBain), 2; Mr. Ezra's Haywood (Mr. J. Ezra), 3.

The Peking Stake.—Mr. Seth's Father Christmas (late Moratorium) (Mr. Heard), 1; Mr. N. L. Sparke's Wild Oats (Mr. Springfield), 2; Mr. Dick Turpin's Viator (Mr. McBain), 3.

The Shanghai Stake.—Mr. Henry Morris' Castleford (Mr. Stewart), 1; Mr. Fay's Nirvana (Mr. Heard), 2; Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's Zuider Zee (Mr. Watts), 3.

## TO-DAY'S RESULTS.

The Great Northern Plate. Seven furlongs.  
Mr. Henry Morris' Homestead (Mr.





What Makes  
"WESTMINSTER SPECIALS"?

SO GOOD

A trial reveals a refined flavour and delicate aroma such as none other can boast of.

*Westminster*  
TURKISH SPECIALS.

From all Leading Tobacconists.

Westminster  
Tobacco Co., Ltd.  
London

THEATRE ROYAL.  
LAST NIGHTS AT 9.15. LAST NIGHTS:

OF  
**CHUNG**

LING  
SOO

AND FULL VAUDEVILLE  
COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!

NEW ITEMS! NEW ILLUSIONS:  
NEW SONGS! NEW DANCES:  
NEW TRICKS!

TO-DAY AT 5 P.M. LAST  
ALL-SOO MATINEE!

50 ILLUSIONS 50  
Children Half-Price  
to All Parts.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),  
MAY 10th.

Special Benefit in aid of the  
THE KWONG WA HOSPITAL.

FRIDAY, MAY 11th,  
GRAND FASHIONABLE  
NIGHT!

Special Benefit in aid of  
THE SERVICES  
ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

PRICES OF ADMISSION  
NIGHT AND MATINEE

\$3, \$2 and \$1.  
Children Half-Price  
to Matinees only.

PLAN AT MOUTRIE'S

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by Public  
Auction on

SATURDAY the 12th May,  
1917.

commencing at 10.30 a.m.  
at No. 7 Macdonnell Road.  
A Quantity of Valuable  
Household Furniture  
etc., etc., etc.

Also  
A few pieces of Choice  
Canton Blackwood-ware.  
On view from Noon, Friday,  
the 11th Inst.

Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms—Cash.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
AUCTIONEER & GENERAL  
BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by Public  
Auction on

THURSDAY, the 10th May,  
1917.

commencing at 11 a.m.  
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell  
Street.

A Large Quantity of Wines  
& Liquors as follows:

25 cases Guinness Stout (qts  
& pts.)

30 cases Robt. Porter's Lager  
Beer (qts. & pts.)

107 cases Z.H.B. Dutch Beer  
(q.s. & pts.)

20 cases V.V. Vermouth.

15 " Claret—Medoc.

10 " do Chat Mouton  
Rothschild.

5 cases Burgundy—Beaune.

10 do Sauterne—Chat. Yquem.

30 do California Wines.

24 cases Junora Wine.

On view from Saturday, the  
12th inst.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

The above sale offers an  
unique opportunity to hospitals  
and private dispensaries, as the  
goods are in fine condition and  
are only being sold owing to the  
labels being slightly stained by  
water.

On view from Monday, the  
7th May, 1917.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

The property consists of:

The piece or parcel of ground  
and premises known as  
"Lyshot," 104 The Peak, situated  
near Mount Gough in the Colony  
of Hongkong with an area of  
124,032 square feet and registered  
in the Land Offices as Rural  
Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:

The piece or parcel of ground  
and premises known as  
"Lyshot," 104 The Peak, situated  
near Mount Gough in the Colony  
of Hongkong with an area of  
124,032 square feet and registered  
in the Land Offices as Rural  
Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:

The piece or parcel of ground  
and premises known as  
"Lyshot," 104 The Peak, situated  
near Mount Gough in the Colony  
of Hongkong with an area of  
124,032 square feet and registered  
in the Land Offices as Rural  
Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:

The piece or parcel of ground  
and premises known as  
"Lyshot," 104 The Peak, situated  
near Mount Gough in the Colony  
of Hongkong with an area of  
124,032 square feet and registered  
in the Land Offices as Rural  
Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:

The piece or parcel of ground  
and premises known as  
"Lyshot," 104 The Peak, situated  
near Mount Gough in the Colony  
of Hongkong with an area of  
124,032 square feet and registered  
in the Land Offices as Rural  
Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:

The piece or parcel of ground  
and premises known as  
"Lyshot," 104 The Peak, situated  
near Mount Gough in the Colony  
of Hongkong with an area of  
124,032 square feet and registered  
in the Land Offices as Rural  
Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:

The piece or parcel of ground  
and premises known as  
"Lyshot," 104 The Peak, situated  
near Mount Gough in the Colony  
of Hongkong with an area of  
124,032 square feet and registered  
in the Land Offices as Rural  
Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:

The piece or parcel of ground  
and premises known as  
"Lyshot," 104 The Peak, situated  
near Mount Gough in the Colony  
of Hongkong with an area of  
124,032 square feet and registered  
in the Land Offices as Rural  
Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:

The piece or parcel of ground  
and premises known as  
"Lyshot," 104 The Peak, situated  
near Mount Gough in the Colony  
of Hongkong with an area of  
124,032 square feet and registered  
in the Land Offices as Rural  
Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:

The piece or parcel of ground  
and premises known as  
"Lyshot," 104 The Peak, situated  
near Mount Gough in the Colony  
of Hongkong with an area of  
124,032 square feet and registered  
in the Land Offices as Rural  
Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:

The piece or parcel of ground  
and premises known as  
"Lyshot," 104 The Peak, situated  
near Mount Gough in the Colony  
of Hongkong with an area of  
124,032 square feet and registered  
in the Land Offices as Rural  
Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:

The piece or parcel of ground  
and premises known as  
"Lyshot," 104 The Peak, situated  
near Mount Gough in the Colony  
of Hongkong with an area of  
124,032 square feet and registered  
in the Land Offices as Rural  
Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:

The piece or parcel of ground  
and premises known as  
"Lyshot," 104 The Peak, situated  
near Mount Gough in the Colony  
of Hongkong with an area of  
124,032 square feet and registered  
in the Land Offices as Rural  
Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:

The piece or parcel of ground  
and premises known as  
"Lyshot," 104 The Peak, situated  
near Mount Gough in the Colony  
of Hongkong with an area of  
124,032 square feet and registered  
in the Land Offices as Rural  
Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:

The piece or parcel of ground  
and premises known as  
"Lyshot," 104 The Peak, situated  
near Mount Gough in the Colony  
of Hongkong with an area of  
124,032 square feet and registered  
in the Land Offices as Rural  
Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:

The piece or parcel of ground  
and premises known as  
"Lyshot," 104 The Peak, situated  
near Mount Gough in the Colony  
of Hongkong with an area of  
124,032 square feet and registered  
in the Land Offices as Rural  
Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:

The piece or parcel of ground  
and premises known as  
"Lyshot," 104 The Peak, situated  
near Mount Gough in the Colony  
of Hongkong with an area of  
124,032 square feet and registered  
in the Land Offices as Rural  
Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:

The piece or parcel of ground  
and premises known as  
"Lyshot," 104 The Peak, situated  
near Mount Gough in the Colony  
of Hongkong with an area of  
124,032 square feet and registered  
in the Land Offices as Rural  
Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:

The piece or parcel of ground  
and premises known as  
"Lyshot," 104 The Peak, situated  
near Mount Gough in the Colony  
of Hongkong with an area of  
124,032 square feet and registered  
in the Land Offices as Rural  
Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:

The piece or parcel of ground  
and premises known as  
"Lyshot," 104 The Peak, situated  
near Mount Gough in the Colony  
of Hongkong with an area of  
124,032 square feet and registered  
in the Land Offices as Rural  
Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:

The piece or parcel of ground  
and premises known as  
"Lyshot," 104 The Peak, situated  
near Mount Gough in the Colony  
of Hongkong with an area of  
124,032 square feet and registered  
in the Land Offices as Rural  
Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:

The piece or parcel of ground  
and premises known as  
"Lyshot," 104 The Peak, situated  
near Mount Gough in the Colony  
of Hongkong with an area of  
124,032 square feet and registered  
in the Land Offices as Rural  
Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:

The piece or parcel of ground  
and premises known as  
"Lyshot," 104 The Peak, situated  
near Mount Gough in the Colony  
of Hongkong with an area of  
124,032 square feet and registered  
in the Land Offices as Rural  
Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:

The piece or parcel of ground  
and premises known as  
"Lyshot," 104 The Peak, situated  
near Mount Gough in the Colony  
of Hongkong with an area of  
124,032 square feet and registered  
in the Land Offices as Rural  
Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:

The piece or parcel of ground  
and premises known as  
"Lyshot," 104 The Peak, situated  
near Mount Gough in the Colony  
of Hongkong with an area of  
124,032 square feet and registered  
in the Land Offices as Rural  
Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:

The piece or parcel of ground  
and premises known as  
"Lyshot," 104 The Peak, situated  
near Mount Gough in the Colony  
of Hongkong with an area of  
124,032 square feet and registered  
in the Land Offices as Rural  
Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:

The piece or parcel of ground  
and premises known as  
"Lyshot," 104 The Peak, situated  
near Mount Gough in the Colony  
of Hongkong with an area of  
124,032 square feet and registered  
in the Land Offices as Rural  
Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of: